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[illegible]

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, [illegible] 51-tf

MASON WILLSON,—Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main street.
July 9th, 1842. 51

HENRY STARR,—Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. Office South East corner of Fourth and Main streets.
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CATACOMBS OF ST. AGNES.

An extract of a private letter, written by a distinguished American artist now in Europe, is published in a late number of the Churchman. It describes his visit to the catacombs of St. Agnes, near Rome.

You have read that the early Christians of Rome were subjected to a series of violent persecutions, particularly under the reigns of Severus, Decius, and Valerian; when Irenæus, Victor, Eulogius, Cyprian, and others of great eminence, as well as innumerable private Christians, received the crown of martyrdom. These catacombs are the places in which they interred their dead, and in the time of those dreadful persecutions sought refuge. For a long time, indeed, the ceremonies of their religion were performed in these dark and subterranean chambers which had been used for sepulture. The campagna of Rome is formed almost entirely of volcanic ashes, which is called Puzzolana, and Tufa Rock, which appears of the same material, but hardened into soft kind of stone; in this latter the excavations of the catacombs were made. Into the catacombs we descended from a vineyard two miles outside the walls of Rome, by a flight of steps. (the catacombs are now being opened, [illegible]) The Padre who accompanied us has the superintendence of the works; we then entered narrow excavated passages extending and ramifying in every direction, in the sides of these passages are cells excavated, some large enough for a human body to be laid, others for several bodies, and many smaller ones for children.—Here we saw the mouldering remains of those whose great grandfathers saw the apostles.—Many of them are now fast mouldering away, since the admission of the air, and the marble slabs or tiles which closed their cells (which are ranged one above another and within a foot or two of each other in every part of the catacombs) were closed after the body was deposited, and a piece of marble, or more generally several large tiles were used for this purpose, sealed up with cement, so that the air could not enter, and this accounts in some measure for the perfect preservation of the bones. Many of these have been taken down, yet some of the cells are sealed up, and remain just as they were at first, and the mortar that was used appears as if it had only been spread a few weeks ago; the marks of the trowel are as fresh as ever, and in this mortar, inscribed while it was yet wet, is frequently to be found the name of the individual interred there, and the words 'in pace,' in peace or sleeps in peace—an epitaph simple, but in those times of trial and tribulation, wonderfully expressed. There are the bodies of many of the early martyrs; they are known by having a small lamp at their feet, inserted in the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or vial at the [illegible]; this vial contained their own blood, which it was the custom of the surviving friends to [illegible] from the body, and [illegible] in this manner: some of the lamps remain, but the vials have been removed—but the impression in the mortar in which they were set yet remains. [illegible] were interred, by these [illegible] the interment is known. We remained in this city of the dead two hours, walking at least an hour and a half of the time. There must be thousands of bodies. The extent of the catacombs is not yet known. In these gloomy regions the early Christians took refuge in times of persecution, and the mind is overwhelmed with the multitude of associations that arise. We [illegible]—the sun was shining gloriously, and the mountains that surround Campagna looked bright and calm, as they did when the dead thousand sleeping beneath our feet gazed upon them.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

The following letter appeared in a late number of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. [illegible] would prove a curse to [illegible]," and slavery would soon cease to exist. The statements of the writer below, are [illegible] to credit.—Christian Reflector.

Having [illegible] removed to this country from Jamaica, and purchased a farm in Ohio, [illegible] British Colonies, on the [illegible], I [illegible] I owe to God and to the slave, to [illegible] knowledge of the effects of slavery, and to bear testimony to the happy results of emancipation in the West Indies. As I have resided [illegible]-one years in Jamaica and the island of [illegible] Providence, during which time I was a slaveholder, I may be supposed that I can give a pretty accurate statement of the horrors of slavery. I was considered by my neighbors in Jamaica as too indulgent to my slaves. They said I spoiled them—made them lazy—and that thus they were a bad example [illegible] other slaves around me. Yet my treatment of them was harsh and arbitrary in the extreme. I would often flog them and women [illegible] [illegible], and without sufficient cause. I thank God that he has awakened me to a sense of my guilt in treating my fellow men worse than beasts of burthen. I have seen enough of slavery to convince me that it is a system that every Christian should shudder at, and look upon as revolting to humanity, and contrary to the [illegible] and precepts of our Lord Jesus Christ, viz. "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

What men or woman in the world would prefer a state of bondage to that of freedom? Surely not an individual of this free and enlightened Republic, where all pride themselves on their rights under the Great Charter which declares that all men are created free and equal. I would ask if it is consistent with reason and justice, that because a man's skin is black, he should be precluded from the rights to which he is entitled by the Declaration of Independence!

I can assert, without the fear of contradiction, that emancipation in the island of Jamaica has been a blessing to all classes of its inhabitants, and has had the effect of influencing the emancipated to be industrious, orderly and useful members of society. So far as my knowledge goes, this is the case in all the British Colonies. Having been a participater in the sin of holding my fellow men in cruel bondage, I rejoice and thank God that the blacks in Jamaica are now the happiest class of peasantry, I believe, in the world. They are seizing with avidity the means which are employed to enlighten their minds and point them to the cross of Christ. Another pleasing feature in the character of the [illegible], is the desire they manifest to have their children educated, and I am happy in being able to affirm that their children are as docile as any class of white children I ever saw. They are making rapid improvement in their studies. I have no other [illegible] in thus coming before the public than to give a simple and unvarnished statement of facts which I feel it incumbent on me to publish.

F. LIVINGSTON.

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF SLAVERY.—The following extract from the Louisville Advertiser shows the growing conviction of the inherent evils of slavery, in the minds of sensible men at the South.

We believe, and we doubt not every man of sense in the Union, whether of the slaveholding or the non-slaveholding States, [illegible] with us in the belief, that negro slavery is the greatest evil that has ever befallen the rising fortunes of our country. Whether it has been a curse or blessing to the negroes, we leave to be resolved by better casuists than ourselves; but we are [illegible] that the evil has weighed more heavily upon the white man, and its severity is aggravated by the [illegible], as far as any expedient has yet been tried, or any scheme proposed and examined, of ridding ourselves effectually of it. It clings to us like the poisoned shirt of Nessus, and since we can see no prospect of deliverance from it, we must avail ourselves of the alternative of mitigating, as far as possible, its afflictions, and providing against the dangers which it denounces.

MAMMOTH CAVE—CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce announces the curious and interesting fact that the atmosphere of the famous Mammoth cave in Kentucky has [illegible] of the highest efficacy for diseased lungs. Dr. M[illegible], most of whose family have died of consumption and who was himself reduced to a [illegible] condition by the same disease, believing that there were restorative properties in the air of the cave, resolved to make it his residence for a season; and about the first of April he established his quarters near the Star Chamber, about a mile from the entrance, whence he emerged for the first time at the close of June. His health and strength were so far restored that he rode eighteen miles on horseback. He says that in a week from the time of going into the cave his cough was gone, and that his appetite and strength increased daily. He felt lonely the first week, but soon became reconciled to his solitude, and now would rather live in the cave than elsewhere.

We extract the following passages from the article in the Journal—

"My opinion of the effect of the atmosphere of the cave is made from personal observation. I have known the cave for 29 years. I have been in it at all seasons of the year, during all kinds of weather, both day and night. During the late war, large quantities of saltpetre were made at the cave, and for this I prepared the carbonated alkalies, which are required in large proportions to produce chrystalization, &c. At that time, from 30 to 70 hands were employed in digging up the earth, &c., which covered the bottom of the cave, and conveying it by oxen to hoppers in the [illegible] time these [illegible] were [illegible] Three or [illegible] was not a single case of [illegible].

The atmosphere of the cave is dry, and its temperature [illegible] to vary half a degree [illegible] about a [illegible]. The earth which had been [illegible] one of the [illegible] again in about three years—yielding from three to five lbs of nitrate to the bushel. Animal flesh will not [illegible] in this atmosphere, nor will vegetable matter decompose. Meat hung up in the cave in dry days, becomes so strongly impregnated with nitre as to become [illegible]. [illegible] were used in the cave 30 years ago are [illegible] and [illegible] upon my conclusions and my judgment together.

At all seasons of the year, a strong current of air rushes out of the mouth of the cave [illegible], the current changes, and blows equally strong into the cave.

Communications.

For the Philanthropist.

[illegible] Sept. [illegible], 1842.

G. BAILEY, Esq.

Dear Sir: If one wishes to gain a vivid idea of the difference between Liberty and Despotism, as exhibited in the different results upon civilization and social advancement, let him take up the [illegible] in a steamboat, or what will be better, if it were possible, in a [illegible]. The contrast between Cincinnati and the little towns on the Kentucky side, is not more striking than the contrast between the cultivated fields and [illegible] villages on the Ohio shore, and the [illegible] and [illegible] towns on the opposite side. When a reason for this difference is asked, it is uniformly ascribed to the existence of slavery on one side, and to the non-existence of this deadly curse on the other. When Virginia ceded what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, to the United States, the General Government, obedient to the spirit of the age, and faithful to the solemn pledge given in the Declaration of Independence, excluded slavery from the whole territory. When Virginia, some years afterwards, created the District of Kentucky into an independent State, and Congress admitted her into the Union, the spirit of 1776 and of 1787 exerted a feeble influence on the State and National Councils, and Kentucky was suffered to come into the Union as a slaveholding State. This was a criminal and fatal error. Criminal because it was a violation of the pledge given in the Declaration, and an outrage, not less on the genuine principles of democratic republicanism, than on the God-given rights of humanity; and fatal in its consequences to the prosperity, civilization and happiness, of the people of the new State, whether white or black. If any one would know how fatal, let him consult the speeches of Clay or of Marshall, delivered in the Kentucky Legislature some two years ago.

Nor was this result different from what might have been, or by many was foreseen. Slavery is Despotism. The word *despotism* describes the authority of the master; the word *slavery* the condition of the slave; both words describe the state of master and slave; whether it be that of a sultan with an empire, or a planter with only a plantation. And despotism in all ages has borne the same accursed fruits; a few have fattened on the unrequited toils of thousands, while the masses have been poor and miserable. The few and the many have been alike destitute of the virtues of character which true Civilization, the daughter of Freedom and Christianity, [illegible], and the [illegible] have been poor, unless enriched by rapine and plunder. Such has been the uniform [illegible] of slavery, and experience daily adds to the saddening proof.

And yet it is very remarkable, that in this country the slaveholding [illegible] have ever managed to gain possession of the power and offices of the General Government, and [illegible] by the slave states from the [illegible]. One of these [illegible] as I pass up the river, and it is one of which I have long thought, with [illegible] degree of [illegible]. It is this. It is well known that the United States claimed the lands west of the Alleghanies, during the war of the revolution, as the common property of the nation, acquired by the common toil and treasure. In opposition to this claim, Virginia set up a claim to nearly the whole as her own [illegible] territory, and [illegible] States [illegible] claims to the contrary. To avoid controversy, Congress recommended to those claimant States to make cessions to the common benefit. They complied. Virginia, in her deed of cession, described the ceded district, as "the Territory [illegible] of the Ohio river." It was ceded for the express purpose of being erected into sovereign States. Now it is well [illegible] by [illegible] that States on the opposite shores of a river, have their dividing boundary in the centre of the stream or of the channel. The true [illegible] boundary, therefore, is the middle of the Ohio river. But Kentucky has [illegible], and has [illegible] in this pretension by Virginia, that the whole river [illegible] to her, and that her officers have jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over whatever is done upon it, in the [illegible], [illegible] as it is, [illegible] ever [illegible] reason. [illegible] I know of [illegible] because Virginia and Kentucky are slaveholding States, while Ohio is nothing but a [illegible] democracy. Some signs of [illegible] have been shown to the claim of [illegible], but unless the claim of territory can be reduced, [illegible] to that of jurisdiction cannot be successfully maintained. In the exercise of this jurisdiction, steam-boats lying at [illegible] have been seized under Kentucky process; and [illegible] have been taken by Kentucky officers on the ferry-boat platform fastened to the Cincinnati [illegible], and the Kentucky Legislature have passed laws looking [illegible] allowed [illegible] of [illegible] what is now Kentucky, by the [illegible] be [illegible] up an unfounded claim to the entire river? I trow not. We should have soon heard [illegible] slavery that such a claim could never be admitted.

[illegible] I [illegible] to say [illegible] a young [illegible] of the [illegible] State, and of [illegible] the [illegible] of emancipation favorably. I [illegible] say a word of [illegible] of the Liberty party, [illegible] evidence, [illegible] warrant, and [illegible] so pure, and at the same [illegible] as all genuine [illegible] who are [illegible] slavery [illegible] to be abolished by law, and who can [illegible], that their suffrages shall [illegible] in [illegible] but are not [illegible] Why [illegible] such slaveholders and all non-slaveholders [illegible], form a Liberty party in a slave State, and use their utmost endeavors to accomplish the great object of the Liberty party, which is the repeal of all laws which [illegible], and of all laws which [illegible].

Yours, T.

P. S. [illegible] up our friends to [illegible] TWENTY THOUSAND VOTES for KING. Let every friend of Liberty [illegible] for [illegible] as a testimony in favor of Liberty [illegible] Democracy against Slavery and [illegible] Aristocracy, than a hundred votes given for the successful candidate of either of the other parties, whether Corwin or Shannon. No [illegible] be [illegible] of having voted for LEICESTER KING in 1842.

For the Philanthropist.

Convention at Cadiz.

CADIZ, September, [illegible], 1842.

DR. BAILEY:—On Saturday last our Convention, according to the arrangements of the State Central Committee, was held here. None of the friends from a distance having arrived the previous evening, the friends of the good cause were for a time fearful that the Convention would be a failure. Our opponents thought so too, and in several instances gave expression to their joyful anticipations. [illegible] fears, and their hopes were alike [illegible]. Mr. Lewis arrived here early in the day from Steubenville. Judge King, who had to leave the line of Conventions some days before, to visit his family in affliction, did not arrive till near ten o'clock. Neither Mr Morris nor Chase were with us. By 10 o'clock the Court House was pretty well filled, when the Convention organized, and Mr. Lewis was called to the stand. In a strain of the most masterly eloquence, of about two hours continuation, he depicted the evils that now depress the energies of this great nation, the causes of these evils, and the proper remedies for them. During the whole of this time the numbers continued to increase, and the Court House was now filled to overflowing.

In the afternoon Judge King addressed the Convention, for about two hours and a half, in the most happy manner. His address was listened to with [illegible] attention.

When the Convention adjourned, the Judge and Mr. Lewis, in company with Mr. Orr, of [illegible], left for that place, where arrangements had been made for holding a meeting on this day.

[illegible] Saturday last was a good day for this county. The right seed was sown, and it will grow, despite the efforts of political whigs and democrats, to root it out.

But I am directed to transmit our proceedings to you and I was [illegible] I [illegible] pen in hand.

Yours, [illegible], M. H. U.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of Harrison and adjoining counties, met at Cadiz, on Saturday, the 3d inst., and was organized by appointing Cyrus M'Neely, President; Edward Vanhorn and Rev. John Walker, Vice Presidents; and M. H. Urquhart, Secretary.

Mr. Samuel Lewis of Cincinnati, being called on, addressed the Convention on the evils under which we now suffer—the causes of those evils—and the remedy.

Mr. Lewis having concluded, Judge King briefly stated the [illegible] on which he would address the Convention in the afternoon.

On motion it was resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention in the afternoon. The President announced the names of M. H. Urquhart, A. F. Dana, and Rev. J. Walker, as composing that committee.

Convention then adjourned, till half past one o'clock.

At half past one, the Convention was called to order by the President. M. H. Urquhart, from the committee [illegible] resolutions, reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by the course which he has pursued in the Congress of the United States, in advocating the great principles of human rights, and an enlightened national policy, has won for himself a name in the affections of his countrymen, and a fame that should not be sullied by any artifice, either of his enemies, or pretended friends: and whereas, an effort is now being made to seclude him aid to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, by extending to him an invitation to visit the Western country for that avowed purpose—Therefore,

Resolved, That the course pursued in the Congress of the United States, by the Hon. J. Q. Adams, in the great subjects of human rights, the right of petition, the liberty of speech, and the right of free discussion, and in the encroachments of the slave power on the rights and interests of freemen, [illegible] every lover of LIBERTY, and commendation in the [illegible].

Resolved, That while we thus esteem the man, and appreciate his public *services*; and while we would rejoice to unite with our fellow citizens in giving him an honorable reception to visit us, and in welcoming him to our midst, we cannot conceal the regret and indignation at the effort now being made to *tarnish his glory*, by obtaining his presence in the West for the avowed purpose of [illegible] a SLAVEHOLDER to the Chief Magistracy of these United States.

Resolved, That as friends of universal *freedom*, we can never be induced to vote for the *owner* of *slaves*; and as friends of the *protection* of the *lives* of *freemen*, we can never be persuaded to vote for a man who has SACRIFICED their *protection* on the altar of [illegible].

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions, to the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Resolved, That as American citizens, as freemen, and as members of the [illegible] Liberty Party, formed on the 4th of July, 1776, we cannot vote for any man for any legislative office, who is not in favor of the Abolition of Slavery every where, or who will not sustain the right of petition, [illegible] all gags in the State Legislature and in Congress, and labor faithfully for the repeal of all laws that make a distinction on account of color.

Resolved, That the [illegible] of the principles which we advocate, depends [illegible].

Judge King then took the stand, and having addressed the Convention in a most powerful manner, for about two and a half hours, the following resolution was offered and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we approve the address and resolutions of the State Liberty Convention at Columbus, in December last, and cordially concur in the nomination of Leicester King, for Governor of the State of Ohio; and that we will use our individual and united exertions to promote his election.

The last three [illegible] are, I [illegible] a slight variation in [illegible] taken from the proceedings of a Liberty Convention for Lorain County, held at Elyria, on the 4th of August last.

Whilst Judge King was speaking, a paper signed by many, was put into the hands of Mr. Lewis, requesting him again to entertain the audience.

Although it was then late in the evening, Mr. Lewis complied with the request, by making a short, but most powerful appeal on behalf of the Liberty Party. He concluded by offering the following resolution, which he denominated the "Washingtonian Pledge," it being in the language of the "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" on the subject of slavery.

Resolved, "That slavery might, and ought to be, abolished by law, and as far as MY suffrage can go, it *it shall not be wanting*."—It was carried by acclamation.

The following resolutions were then presented and adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to Messrs. Lewis and King, for the able addresses with which they have this day favored us.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this Convention to the editor of the Philanthropist for publication, and that the publishers of the papers in this county be requested to give them a place in their papers.

Resolved, That this Convention be now adjourn.

CYRUS M'NEELY, President.

EDWARD VANHORN, JOHN WALKER, Vice Presidents.

M. H. URQUHART, Secretary.

For the Philanthropist.

[illegible], Ohio, Sept. 5, 1842.

Thomas Corwin

DR. BAILEY:—

As I [illegible] to you a [illegible] I have for several months past had a [illegible] to write a few items on the subject of [illegible] Corwin [illegible] a brief history of his votes, [illegible] the question of human rights while he was a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and of Congress. Having written what I intended I made application to the Editor of the [illegible] thinking [illegible] to give a more general circulation in this county, and intending to have it copied into the Philanthropist if you thought proper. He gave me a written answer [illegible] so to do. Accordingly I sent him a part of my communication, and in his first paper he remarked that he had received a letter from me, but not in time for that week's paper. Perhaps so. I then waited another week, when the communication did not appear nor a word in relation to it. Being unwilling to wait any longer, as the [illegible] of October is near at hand, I send with I [illegible] for publication, if you think it will do the cause any good.

Yours Respectfully

B. B. HUNTER.

[illegible] ANTI-SLAVERY MEN OF [illegible] COUNTY [illegible] AT THE ENSUING FALL ELECTION FOR THOMAS CORWIN FOR THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR?

No. 1.

The question who shall be our next Governor, will soon be to the people of this state an absorbing and important question. Always more or less so; I think it will be regarded at the coming election as peculiarly so. The subject will be [illegible] of every grade in every circle of society. Conventions will be held public and private, and the public mind will be agitated as usual with a restless fermentation of excitement.

Although my information is limited, yet I wish to advance a few ideas in answer to the question with which I have headed this article. The side which I shall take in the discussion will be the negative, and in what I shall say upon the subject, I shall endeavor to follow strictly the rules of candor and fairness, as I have no desire in the least degree to misrepresent the facts in the case, [illegible] create an unjust prejudice in the minds of any.

Before I enter directly upon the discussion of the question, I wish to make a few preliminary remarks.

1. The question perhaps may be asked me, why it is [illegible] & [illegible] to prove that Mr. Corwin is not entitled to the votes of abolitionists, while I make no effort to prove the same in regard to Mr. Shannon, the Democratic candidate. The answer is at hand. Mr. Shannon does not claim to be entitled to the votes of the abolitionists, Mr. Corwin does. The Democratic party stand before the world as the open and avowed advocates of slavery, and do not ask for the votes of abolitionists, any more than they ask for the votes of the whigs. On the contrary the whig party (of the north) claim to be in a measure favorable to the anti-slavery cause, more so at any rate than the democratic party, and as such claim the support of abolitionists. With me the question is not, which party is the more favorable, but, is either party sufficiently favorable to the anti-slavery cause to justify me in giving them my support.

2d. I shall try to avoid altogether any discussion of the question of the propriety of abolitionists voting for proslavery men and slave holders for office. That question has been most abundantly discussed during the last two years, and for the present I shall assume it as a [illegible] point, [illegible]. I will just remark that on this point to my mind there is no doubt, & inasmuch as it is a fact in my opinion I mean that slavery received its birth and education, and is now constantly receiving [illegible] of its nourishment and support from the legislative action of the general government, and of the free state governments; and inasmuch as it is a fact also, that if the federal and free state governments could be freed and kept free from the illegal and unconstitutional proslavery influence, that then slavery would inevitably languish and die from actual inability to support itself; assuming all this to be true, I regard voting for anti-slavery men for all important offices as one of the first duties of abolitionists.

3. In looking over the history of Mr Corwin's votes during his public life, I find that they were occasionally given in favor of the principles of liberty and of human rights; while a large majority of them were given directly on the other side. If it is claimed that the good should be allowed to offset against the bad, and only charge him with the balance, I answer that I do not know of any such principle in the whole system of moral philosophy. The contrary is the rule of action in the moral government of God over the Universe. Suppose, by way of illustration, an individual should to day adopt the principles of total abstinence, to-morrow drink freely, the next day should return to drinking, and the third day should return to his total abstinence principles, the fourth to his drinking again, and so on, how much of a temperance man would we call him? And this is a better case than that of Mr Corwin; for as I said before, a large majority of his votes have been given directly against the cause of liberty and of human rights.

The first act to which I shall refer in the history of Mr Corwin's public life took place in the House of Representatives of the Ohio General Assembly December 28, 1829. Mr. Patterson of Adams county called up a resolution which he had previously offered, and which after being amended read as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire what amendments, if any, are necessary to the laws relating to blacks and mulattoes, passed January 5th, 1804; so as to provide more effectually against their migration to and settlement within this state, and so as to provide that in no case shall blacks and mulattoes gain a residence in this state, except such as have obtained the rights of citizenship in some other state in the Union."

Motion was first made to postpone the resolution indefinitely, and on this motion Mr Corwin voted in the negative. Motion was then made to amend the resolution so as to exempt the property of blacks and mulattoes from taxation. Such an amendment as this it would seem would be but reasonable. If blacks and mulattoes were to be made the subjects of most cruel and persecuting laws, if they were to be denied almost all if not all the benefits and privileges of civil government it would seem to be but just and right that they should be exempt from any taxation for the support of the government, which was thus doing its best to persecute and drive them from its borders.—When the vote was taken however, Mr Corwin voted in the negative. The question was then put on the adoption of the resolution, and on this Mr Corwin voted in the affirmative.

If it be urged that these votes were given so long ago, that they ought not now to be brought into the account, I ask, have we any evidence that he would not vote the same now if called upon, as he did then. If his mind has changed upon that point, when did it change, and under what circumstances?—for certainly if he has renounced the principles upon which he then acted, his renunciation should be public. [illegible] no [illegible] has ever been made, and in my opinion, in the absence of all other evidence, the votes above referred to, [illegible] to decide the question I am now discussing.

Mr. Corwin was elected member of the United States House of Representatives in the fall of 1830, and continued [illegible] by successive re-elections until the fall of 1840, when he was elected Governor of the State. During some of the first years that he was in Congress, the subject of the abolition of slavery was scarcely [illegible] talked of, and the movement of anti-slavery petitions excited but little interest, so that as near as I can find the yeas and nays were but seldom called for on questions of that kind. And especially in the sessions of 1833 and '34 the excitement growing out of Gen. Jackson's removal of the deposits was so great, that neither Congress nor the people could find any time to spend on the subject of the abolition of slavery. I may then remark that to those whom Mr. Corwin was anything of an abolitionist, as his friends have since claimed that he was, [illegible] as a few individuals throughout the country were [illegible] to agitate the subject, and a few petitions were sent in to Congress, so that he could not fail to have had his attention called to the subject, why [illegible] we not see the evidence of his anti-slavery [illegible] in [illegible] corresponding action in behalf of the cause? Why let those years pass away without a single effort on his part to obtain for those few petitions a respectful treatment, and to secure a chance of action which ought to [illegible] the accomplishment of the object prayed for?

We will pass on to the session of 1835 and '36. December 16, 1835, Mr. Fairfield of Maine presented the petition of 172 [illegible] of his [illegible] for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Motion was made to lay this petition on the table, and on this motion Mr Corwin voted in the affirmative.

December 18, 1835, Mr. Jackson of Mass. presented a similar petition. Various motions were made, and a long debate ensued, continuing with some little interruption several days, when on the 23d of December the vote was finally taken on a motion to lay the petition on the table, and on this motion Mr. Corwin voted in the affirmative.

B. B. HUNTER.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI

Saturday, Sept. 24, 1842.

Important.

Liberty [illegible]

1. [illegible] Print plenty of [illegible] quires [illegible] be printed at [illegible] office. [illegible] neighboring counties, [illegible] provided for sending [illegible]. But, in other cases the postage [illegible] be too high.

2. Let every Liberty man [illegible] at the polls—let every one provide [illegible] neighbor [illegible] work. [illegible] will decide [illegible] wavering—[illegible] Remember, [illegible] says that Henry Clay [illegible] Presidency.

3. Let Liberty [illegible] by which [illegible]—and then, [illegible] port [illegible], [illegible] ed in the Philanthropist, [illegible]

And now, [illegible] Trenton [illegible] pects that every man [illegible] duty.

A word to the Reader.

For some time past, owing to the [illegible], our paper has [illegible] variety. It should be [illegible], that [illegible] very [illegible], the Whigs and Democrats, local papers in which they can express their opinions, and publish their proceedings. Hence the large space given up to them in the Philanthropist.

After the election, we [illegible] a good many topics, more directly associated with the [illegible] bearings of the great question. Till then, the reader must be patient, [illegible] of anti-slavery should [illegible] prominent [illegible] of our paper.

Ticket for Hamilton County.

Thomas Morris has been put in nomination in the place of Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]. It will be seen that a full ticket has been made out, [illegible] both the [illegible] candidates for [illegible] offices.

Mr. Morris [illegible] the people of the county, [illegible] Township, at [illegible], in company with Mr. Brisbane. They will visit every township in the lower part of the county next week—and the upper townships the week after.

Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society.—We call attention again to the notice of the meetings of the Ohio American A. Slavery Society, to be held in October.

What with [illegible] with the Liberty party and the A[illegible], Ohio is pretty active just now in her anti-slavery demonstrations. Some of the [illegible] may imagine that the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society is hostile to the Liberty Party and warring against all human institutions. We do not believe it; we know the persons who compose it, and so long as they pursue the straight forward course they have hitherto pursued on the subject of slavery, we shall extend to them the right hand of fellowship. We are glad Mr. Garrison is about to visit Ohio, for he may learn how it is, that what are called in the East old and new organizationists, in Ohio dwell together in harmony, and even maintain peace, in division.

Methodist Protestants.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which met some weeks since in this city had the subject of Slavery under discussion for a short time. A great reluctance was manifested to touch the action of the General Conference of the Church in relation to Slavery. For men, who separated from an ecclesiastical body on account of the alleged tyranny of its [illegible], and who have hitherto gloried in their [illegible] of mere authority, they showed a wonderful reverence for the powers that be. So far as we could judge, from a test vote, there were only about [illegible] teen good Abolitionists in the Conference, while about nineteen, though calling themselves anti-slavery men, had not the shadow of a title to the name.

After a great many ineffectual attempts, on the part of the minority, to obtain a manly and decided expression of disapprobation of the action of the General Conference, and against Slavery, the following powerless resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the subject of Slavery has been brought before this conference, and fully and freely discussed from year to year, the Conference having always given a dignified expression on the subject—therefore—

Resolved, That it still is the opinion of the Conference, that Slavery, as it exists in the U. States, is inconsistent with the morality of the Holy Scriptures, and therefore all Christian and prudent means ought to be employed for its removal."

Friends.

By direction of the meeting of Sufferings of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at White Water, 6th Month, 1842, a letter was addressed to the Professors of Christianity throughout the United States. This letter is couched in terms too soft to have much influence with those who, in the light of the 19th century, can hold their fellow beings as brutes. But our object in noticing it, is to call attention to one paragraph in it.

"We do not recognize the right of any individual or any body of men whatever [illegible] aside from Slavery, to take any unlawful means to effect its extinguishment, and it is our earnest desire, that all who approach slaveholders on the subject, may do it, either through the medium of sympathetic vocal utterance, or addresses written in a friendly manner.

Finally, endeared friends, suffer us to entreat you, by your regard for your own happiness, by our love for the peace and welfare of our common country, and by your profession of Christianity, to let the enslaved go free [illegible] you may see proper: and may the God of [illegible] you with his unspeakable love."

[illegible] haps it may be well to say, that the [illegible] is pointed at those friends, who believe it [illegible]

[illegible]

Mount Vernon Republican

The Liberty men of Knox county, have nominated Ebenezer [illegible] for State Senator, and James Mc [illegible] for Representative. [illegible] of the Mt. Vernon Republican, [illegible] as being calculated to [illegible] in favor of the democratic party. The [illegible] are the following:

1. "The [illegible]"

2. "Of [illegible]"

3. "Of [illegible] Wings of [illegible] in Congress [illegible]"

4. "Of [illegible]"

5. "Of [illegible] United States Senate."

6. "Of [illegible]"

1. [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] by Liberty men [illegible] a candidate [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. As Wilson Shannon cannot participate in the legislation of the State, this terrible evil will hardly drive Liberty men from their integrity.

5. Senator Allen does no credit to the State, but will our friend of the T[illegible] answer the question. What Senator in the Senate of the United States, [illegible] Morris was ousted, [illegible] dared to avow the [illegible], and assume the [illegible], [illegible] will answer for him [illegible] And so, for the sake of defeating [illegible], Liberty men are called on to consolidate their influence towards electing another [illegible]. Will a party which is [illegible] the praises of Henry Clay, send an anti-Slavery man to the Senate?

6. As to Texas, the great safeguard against its admission, is, the prevailing sentiment among all parties in the free States, which will no more permit a Democratic than a whig majority of free State representatives, to vote the annexation.

So much, for the catalogue of [illegible]—Let us ask him a few questions.

Are you not an Abolitionist?

Is not your party shouting for Henry Clay?

Is not Henry Clay owner of fifty slaves?

Is it not a shame, that a slaveholder should be President of the freest republic on earth?

Is not Henry Clay the father of the Missouri compromise, which secured the ascendancy of the Slave Power in this nation?

Did he not array [illegible] years time, against the anti-slavery [illegible] of this country, and make a speech which satisfied [illegible] Calhoun the [illegible] that he [illegible] of Slavery?

[illegible] that party deserve the support of Anti-slavery men, which is striving by songs, and feastings, and harangues, and every popular device to awake an enthusiasm in favor of a Pro-slavery man and Slaveholder, whom it would bear triumphant to the highest office in the gift of a free people?

If you can answer these questions [illegible] Liberty [illegible] pared to take your advice.

[illegible] Suppose [illegible] an candidate for the Presidency, what would be thought of the hard [illegible] democrats [illegible] that he was a [illegible]

Would you have the Liberty men play traitor [illegible] What, in the name of [illegible] do you think of Anti-Slavery [illegible]

CONVENTIONS.

New Lisbon.—We learn from the New Lisbon [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

11. Resolved, That we cordially invite honest men of both, the Whig and Democratic parties to investigate these questions, whether the principles and objects of the Liberty party are not true, constitutional and vitally important to the well being of the whole of our beloved country and whether it is not their moral duty as patriots to withdraw from those parties which refuse to espouse the cause of universal liberty, and unite with that which exerts all its constitutional power for the advancement of this object.

12. Resolved, That the principles of the liberty party, being the principles of unchangeable right [illegible], the objections against the foundation of such a party, would lie equally against other departments of benevolent effort, and if valid would finally paralyze the arm of philanthropy in the dispensation of universal blessing.

13. Resolved, That as we look to God for help and depend on him for success, we do recommend to our friends to observe the Anti Slavery Concert more sacredly.

Principles, Objects, Plans.

Mr. [illegible], editor of the Western Statesman, [illegible] the principles, objects and plans of the Liberty Party. [illegible]

[illegible]

PLANS.

1. To spread light, like the noonday, every where. 2. To discuss the great principles of fundamental liberty, and [illegible] for them the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] It has [illegible] Would [illegible] that you do aught [illegible] withdraw from their ranks, and stand aloof from such a participation in murder and outrage? We seem to hear your answer—"No, we cannot—we will not." We invite you then to join us. Let us use our power at the ballot-box, in testifying against the wickedness of slavery—in arresting the attention of the nation, in reminding it of the great principle which it has forsaken, and in setting an example which, were it copied by all, would annihilate slavery in a day.

But we are told,—"*we are too few to do any thing—we deserve only contempt.*" Had Luther [illegible] to this objection, his voice had died [illegible], and [illegible] the nations of Europe might have been hearing the chains that bound them to the car of Papal despotism. Had our fathers taken the spirit of this objection for their counsellor, the page of History had never been brightened by the story of their struggles for lost rights, and 14,000,000 of freemen might now have been vassals of the British Crown. Away with such a cowardly objection. We who inherit the blessings purchased by our fathers' daring, ought never to disgrace their memory by being craven-hearted ourselves.

We are told, moreover, *that we shall divide the whig party, and give the power to the democrats.* To this we reply that when the whig party sells itself to the South, we beg to have our names erased from the bill of sale.—We prefer to sacrifice our party feeling to our principles of right, and throw upon those who will not give us candidates for whom we can conscientiously vote, all the disasters which they visit on themselves. If they draw down ruin on their own heads, we ask them not to charge that *murder* upon us.

But it is said, "*the present time is a crisis. Lo, wait till the present issue is settled. Then we will join you.*" To this we say, this is the third year in which we have been met with this difficulty. The objection has grown gray, and yet seems as fresh in its old age as if it were the birth of yesterday. The truth is, crises will *exist*, or be *created*—and, if we wait for them to pass away, we shall be worthy pupils of the rustic who stood on the river-bank waiting for the waters all to flow by, before he should cross. We have not learned wisdom in such a school. Such objections urged against our position are as rotten as the cause they are intended to prop. We cannot concede to them any great importance. In conclusion, we beg you, fellow-citizens, to reflect on these matters, and act not for the present hour alone, but for the century to come, not for the interest of parties that will not defend the right, but for the freedom of oppressed millions, for the happiness of all posterity, and for the primal rights of the whole human race.

For the Philanthropist.

CAN THE ANTI-SLAVERY [illegible] AT THE [illegible] THOMAS CORWIN FOR GOVERNOR?

No. 2.

[illegible] February 8, 1836, Mr. Pinckney, [illegible] of South Carolina, [illegible]

[illegible]

ADDRESS

Hamilton County.

An Address.

Convention.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Ohio.

There is a profound moral wrapped up in the following tale which is well worth searching after and finding out.

How to Live with Credit.

From an article with this title in the new Monthly Magazine for February, we subjoin the following sketch, which is well worth a perusal:

The memory of the interesting Schneider is still green in the valleys of Switzerland. I will relate the tale, if it be still, to remove the last few scruples in your breast if indeed any remain regarding loans.

Schneider was an inhabitant of the canton of Unterwald, and descended from a good Swiss family. His father had been very forward in opposing the oligarchies of certain Cantons. This man's stern democrat, asserted that the Helvetic constitutions were perfect farces, and that it was unreasonable that the aristocracy of a small canton should exercise the democracy of another. He wished to see the whole united in one, and that the laws, burgesis, and rights of one should be common to all. He dreamed of some grand project of blending the constitution of Switzerland with the social contract of Jean Jacques Rousseau, but it was impracticable. He expended a great deal of money on his schemes and time, and leaving his only son but a variegated constitution, handsome wife, and gilt, and decorated with the arms of the different Cantons.

The son, thus exemplified by the democracy of his father, was naturally well endowed and had been well educated: he had made a sort of education of the eye, similar to that which I have above described. To this he added a flighty disposition, which was certainly worth the 100,000 capital of the main estate; but young Schneider had not two cents in his pocket. As, however, he had a good head and active temper, he was not afraid of the total bareness of the cantons. Although it was vaguely reported that his father had left him at the time, yet it was not for a moment suspected that all the inheritance was this volume on conscientiousness.

The system of house cards so suddenly in the mind of Schneider as the inspiration to the limbs of Newton; and with the tasty zeal which is always displayed by a man in search, he proceeded to run over what he wanted 2000 rix dollars, for which he would pay interest at five per cent, and the principal in six months. His manners were so good that a banker of his acquaintance, of the firm of Frey & Co. offered him the assistance he required, and he received in exchange from young Schneider two bills of the date agreed on, which he consigned to his pocket-book.

Having achieved this task, Schneider, resolved to live honestly and honorably. He limited his expenses, and pretended to talk to all of his regulated way of life. He was thought amiable and trustworthy: his father, he said, had bequeathed him very little, but aided by some trifling negotiations he had in hand, he hoped to be able to make both ends meet at the end of the year. His modest and unassuming conduct was soon noticed, and in three months the youth was known throughout Underwald as the interesting Schneider.'

However the bills were coming to maturity in the pocket-book of Frey, but two months before they were due, Schneider had received from another banker, the wealthy Frenker, upon whom he had to send money. He of course accepted them, having extended this loan to 3125 rix-dollars, which he thus disposed of:—

	RIX-DOL
"Expenses for the first quarter	1000
Payment of the two bills given to Frey & Co.	2000
Interest for six months on 2000 R D.	50
	3050
Interest for six months on 3050 R D,	75
Total	3125

Thus successful, Schneider considered himself henceforward (and his genius was not deceived) as master of the capitals of Switzerland, but his ambition did not reach to that height, he only desired to live with comfort and be useful to his country. Frey, the banker, had not the least uneasiness concerning Schneider's bills: but the youth was desirous of profiting by the two months which he had before him to place his credit upon a stable foundation, and to give it certain success. He went to Frey, and told him that five per cent. was a heavy interest to pay, and that if he could agree with Mr. Frey as to the immediate taking up of the bills, he would do so with pleasure, on having discount.' Ah! ah! Mr. Schneider, you know business I see, nothing so nice as discounting one's own paper—that is the true system of banking —But, if it at all interferes with your books—' 'No at all, but I will accede on one condition only' —Name it.'—'If you want money at any time, you must come to me for it'—'Agreed.'

Schneider had played his cards adroitly but he thought it prudent for some time to change his leaders, which he contrived very skilfully to manage, so as to extend his credit all over Switzerland. This took three years to effect, after which time he was compelled to refuse the offers of money made him—upon principle. It would be understood, that during these three years he was actually 15,000 rix- dollars in debt, exclusive of the interest at five per cent.— But this was nothing—his credit was established, He had trebled his expenses to 4000 rix dollars per annum, and if he lived sixty years, he calculated that Switzerland and he would be quits—at least, that his country would have paid him his debt of 460,000 rix dollars, which, by the admirable tenor of his life, he would have returned to it with usury. In fact his conduct was exemplary. As a merchant (for he was one, as he had accounts open with all the first houses in Switzerland,) his punctuality and exactness were extreme: he kept his own books, and by double entry. Every night he struck his balance, and carried his cash-box up into his bed-room. His bill book was a model of precision and method.

He held nothing more sacred than his signature, which was ne vespe resisted. He made a rigid vow never to exceed his revenue, by a sliver, and he kept his pledge sacredly. His promise also treebled at the idea of exceeding the little civil list which he had drawn up for himself on his country. As a social and worthy man, he was quoted in the canton. He had built a delightful villa, wherein he had a library, a dining-room, parlor, and spare bed-room.

All the skill of Swiss short-nature was displayed in his garden, to which belonged a small farm, whence he supplied his household wants. As a moral character, he was good to all around him; he established schools of agriculture and industry—a memorable example, and which two factors in Switzerland, Bellenberg and Owen, have since remembered with so much success. As a religious man, Schneider fulfilled all the external duties of a Christian; and refreshed in alms in the poor a portion of his conscientious reasoning to at least 4000 rix-dollars.

Finally, as a political character, he made his exact returns of household; and paid all due impost, and at every public meeting spoke unfavorably to the interests of the Cantons and wished something to be done for Switzerland. But Schneider did not reveal from himself, that his station as a man thus drawing on his country for his capital carried on for fifty years, would remain at a death's-head to the rational world of Switzerland: his fortune hadn't was therefore occupied with devising means of producing it was not enough for his thoughts that he left to his fellow- citizens a great example of the power of credit he wished also to create, or suppose, a branch of national industry, and for this purpose determined to travel. His intention was arrested by the Valley of Grayeres, and he remarked the beauty of the cows he observed their indispensable fat to the nature of fat pasture, he inquired and learned from the inhabitants of Bulle that the herbage of Grayeres is what the valley of the rock, that their produce was from the small quantities of milk. He saw that their products varied with the seasons; that in spring they would yield twenty litre pots of milk each cow, twelve in summer and six in autumn, whilst during winter they suggested that he would forbear to talk during three months of the year. Schneider, who was a man of great agreement of a flash, and from his observations conceived the glorious thought of making universal cheese, which, the Old and New World now consume with delight under the distinguished appellation of Gruyeres cheese. Soon herdsmen and cattle filled the fertile vale, and making cheese occupied all the inhabitants. Schneider paid his debt to his country, or rather was entitled to draw upon it for a double, or even triple capital; and thus, too, he rendered the universe tributary to a humble valley of Switzerland!

Ought he now to have felt a shadow of a shade of a scruple of drawing on his country, for his allowance of 4000 rix dollars annually? Certainly not. Thus when the excellent Schneider saw his end and bankruptcy approach without perturbation. As he died with a clear and unsullied conscience, he was desirous of declaring with his own lips his honorable failure, and not leaving to the expense of calling his creditors together. He employed the last days of his exemplary life in putting his house and cash-books in order, and having cast up all his accounts and adjusted his balances, he found that he owed 380,722 rix-dollars, inclusive of interest for fifty years, and his creditors were upwards of three hundred. He assembled them on the 4th of January 1720. They were ignorant of Schneider's intentions, but such was their regard for, and confidence in, this excellent person, that not one of them was absent from the convocation. Schneider was conveyed in his bed to his Hall. his bill book on his left hand, his cash journal on his right, and a ledger before him. His creditors being all assembled, he began by apologizing for the trouble he was causing, which no longer allowed him to be buried as distinctly as he could wish; he then endeavored to restore himself, and spoke in the following words:—'Gentlemen, the great book of life is about to close on me; my present moment has been open for upwards of seventy years. It is not for me to settle the balance of the debt; that is reserved in the Most High, who will be my register of our actions. I have however already prepared to make terrible additions to the enormous sum already entered and I tremble to learn the amount of the debt which will be made out against me.' [At this touching exordium, upwards of three hundred pocket handkerchiefs were extracted from upwards of three hundred pockets, and applied to twice as many eyes.] The old man continued: 'If I cannot say my accounts with my Maker, be assured at least that the courage and strength necessary to settle with each of you. This is my many thanks: you see it is arranged with perfect regularity: it corresponds with the forms of my ledger: my debts which is numbered and according to the customs of business, and in which each of you will find the sum due to him.' [Fresh tears, great sighs and groans.] 'You would be wrong gentlemen, if you thought that, as is usual business, there was an active and passive balance,' [a movement of attention.] 'but that it would only be an inventory which in those you have so frequently seen, when the results and balance are struck out to leave the surplus to direct to the first heirs. Alas! I have only to offer you a passive balance.' [Motion of surprise.] 'Do not expect to receive thirty per cent. twenty per cent., ten per cent. of what is due to you: you will receive nothing —positively nothing.' [Expressions of amazement amongst the three hundred and upwards.]

My father the democrat left me nothing but a volume of Constitutions; yet I had to live—it was necessary. I conceived the great idea of credit. I discovered it was founded on the fidelity of paying arrears. I have been a proof of the justice of this fact. If you have the least doubt of it, I beg you to cast your eyes over my accounts, in which I defy any one to detect the slightest error. I am at a loss to know which you will most admire, my sincerity or my moderation, when you reflect that I could have drawn on all the capitals of Switzerland, and that by my exactness in paying up the interests which I drew from your chests, I could easily have enlarged my bankruptcy to twenty times its present amount. You assure yourselves that it does not exceed 380,722 rix- dollars, to which, thanks to my skilful administration the division is to nearly equal proportion amongst you. I made it my duty up to the my last moments so to manage my affairs, that at this hour the sum total should be drawn as nearly as possible, and that the result of the land. And what do my creditors, this loss when compared with the admirable system of finance which you now will be able to present to your country: I, a private mortal, am condemned to be a bankrupt; you, gentlemen, seven hundred and upwards, will solve the sublime problem of credit. You gentlemen, a country may borrow an indefinitely, because it lives on an indefinite period. Let Switzerland pay the punctual interest of her debts, and from there is no reason why she should not some day absorb all the capitals of the world. Can you doubt that you soon will have paid off the debts of the country even by a century of rix-dollars. You must see that by this an incalculable source of prosperity is open to general Helvetia, by my example, and I am emboldened to talk to you of not [illegible] Were I to expect [illegible] good I have done, I know that I should get of [illegible] that you will say [illegible] and I perhaps [illegible] from you when [illegible] thus we are quits in the [illegible] extent of the word. I have served as a example to the rich; I have gold the poor I have only invested sums of your accounts and taught capitals to introduce them to what ends in such they may find full occupation I have taught the traveling Swiss to carry of gold as well as bank bills, and fortune to seek [illegible] Sic was blind, and I, to [illegible] expressions, have performed on her the operation for the cat creed.

This discourse so unexpected, produced in the minds of the assembled creditors such a degree of ecstacy and admiration. Each embraced, as a token of respect and [illegible] the hand which had written the excellent [illegible] he offered a pen and each signed his acquittance. After putting all these bills in a packet, he raised them in his hands as if to show them to the world, and yielded his last breath crying—COMMERCE OR SWITZERLAND, HAIL THE STANDARD OF CREDIT!'

To parody the words of the celebrated poet.

What dying hand, above his head,
He waved with fire, then sunk in bed,
And shouted victory
Credit, Sirs, credit! wide and wide!
Were the last words of worthy Schneider.

It is unnecessary to add that the most eloquent of the creditors proposed a small subscription from each to erect a monument to the noble Schneider, which was unanimously complied with, and Schneider was [illegible] passage at travelling, which divides Underwald from Oberland. It was there, on leaving Sarnen and coasting along the lake, that Mr. Pitt saw the tomb which covers the mortal remains of the interesting Schneider, on which was the inscription:—

DER EWIGHEIT.

Or the Borrower. The peculiarity of this epitaph attracted the attention of the embryo statesman. He inquired into the whole of Schneider's story word for word—When he arrived at the port—I, wretched mortal, am condemned to be a bankrupt, but our country does not, Pitt, as though wonder stricken, continued to repeat the words, but our country does not, with perfect enthusiasm. He ordered his horses without being able to assign any other motive than repeating our country does not, which he reiterated the whole way from Sarnen to Downing street. It was rumored he was mad until he realized those famous loans with which England made war against Europe, conquered the Indies subdued the colonies, and overthrew Napoleon, who would still have been his ring and the inventor of the manufacture of Gruyeres cheeses had never existed.

To Housekeepers.

NEW LINEN GOODS just received from Europe, 6-4 Huckaback Irish Linen, superfine make A large assortment of Damask Table Linen, Diaper, Russia Crash, Toilet Covers, Napkins, Doylies, with a great variety of other Linen Goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, by the package or piece, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

CHARLES WISE.
N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philadelphia. 9—

JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, No. 1 south corner of New and Market streets, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues to manufacture the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the public patronage.

The following articles on hand, viz:—Sofas, Couches, Bureaus and Washstands of the very best quality, Mahogany and Fancy Chairs, Dining and Card Tables, Looking Glasses, Window Cornices, Venetian Blinds, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

August 5, 1842. 3-3m

Notice—Milk—Milk.

WE have now prepared to supply families and others that may wish to supply themselves with new milk on the following terms, viz: Those who will call at the dairy, will be supplied at 4 cents per quart. All persons who will send for milk, are requested to send their names to the office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. MORRELL.
H. WARNER.

3-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE
PHILANTHROPIST,

The Publisher, having become the proprietor of the PHILANTHROPIST, offers the following to the friends of FREE DISCUSSION:

The paper will be made on the general character of the [illegible] except that, to accommodate those who [illegible] another paper, more attention will be made to agricultural news, and commercial department. A prospectus of the [illegible] market, and a [illegible] will be given in each number.

The [illegible] department will remain as usual under my [illegible]

TERMS—$2.00 per annum, if [illegible] $2.50 if payment be [illegible] more than six months. To encourage [illegible] to procure subscribers, a commission of [illegible] per cent. will be allowed to [illegible] remittances which may be enclosed to me [illegible]

Philadelphia, June 1842. 6 BAILEY JR

FOR WORK
neatly Executed at the Office of the
Philanthropist.

Real Estate for Sale or Exchange for a City property.

A [illegible] on Main street [illegible] 12 [illegible] a back [illegible] a stable [illegible] The Lot is 11 [illegible] 99 feet [illegible] on which are [illegible] carriage [illegible] and a [illegible] well watered [illegible] with fruit trees. Likewise [illegible] Lot, with a two story [illegible] to be exchanged [illegible] property and a few thousand dollars [illegible] Also [illegible] Lot, fronting [illegible] on Main street, 50 feet [illegible] and 250 feet deep